range of inflammation of 0–20 per day. The data obtained is provided in FIGS. 3*a* and 3*b*.

Method (for Example 4):

Human serum albumin (HSA) induced uveitis was initiated bilaterally (OU) in 16 adult female albino rabbits. The animals received ketamine 25 mg/kg and xylazine 3 mg/kg IM 20 minutes prior to intraocular injections. To prevent vitreal extravasation an aqueous paracentesis was performed with a 30-gauge needle and 0.10 ml aqueous was removed prior to intravitreal injection of 500 micrograms of HSA in 0.10 ml of saline. The subsequent induction and resolution of uveitis were observed by slit-lamp examination and indirect ophthalmoscopy 3 times per week. The degree of inflammation in eyes was graded and summed to give a total daily score of 0–20/eye. All observations were performed without knowledge of treatment group.

The treatment group consisted of 8 rabbits which received 10 microliters of cyclosporine (Sandimmune ®), 2% in olive oil applied to the dorsal limbus OU, 4 times daily (QID) beginning 1 hour post HSA injection. The remaining 8 rabbits received no therapy (positive control group). As a negative control group, an additional 4 rabbits were injected intravitreally OU with 0.10 ml of saline without HSA and treated unilaterally with 2% Cs-A as above. Oxytetracycline 1 gm/gallon was added to the drinking water of all rabbits as prophylaxis for Pasteurella respiratory infections. All animal utilization adhered to the ARVO resolution on the use of animals in research. The limulus lysate test (Whittaker Bioproducts Inc) was performed on 3 commercial preparations of HSA and found to be positive in all samples. The HSA used for all rabbits for induction of uveitis had 0.17 endotoxin units /mg HSA.

Obviously, numerous modifications and variations in the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A method for the treatment of phacoanaphylactic endophthalmitis in the anterior or posterior segment of an eye which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a cyclosporin topically to said eye.

2. A method for the treatment of uveitis in the anterior or posterior segment of an eye which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a cyclosporin topically to said eye.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein from 0.1 to 50 wt % of cyclosporin in a medically suitable excipient is used.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein from 0.1 to 50 wt. % of cyclosporin in a medically acceptable excipient is used.

5. The method of claim 3 wherein the medically suitable excipient comprises animal or vegetable oil.

6. The method of claim 4 wherein the medically suitable excipient comprises animal or vegetable oil.

7. The method of claim 3 wherein the medically suitable excipient comprises olive oil, arachis oil, castor oil, mineral oil, petroleum jelly, dimethyl sulphoxide, an alcohol, silicone fluid or a mixture thereof.

8. The method of claim 4 wherein the medically suitable excipient comprises olive oil, arachis oil, liposome, castor oil, mineral oil, petroleum jelly, dimethyl sulphoxide, an alcohol, silicone fluid or a mixture thereof.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the cyclosporin is a natural cyclosporin or a synthetic cyclosporin.

10. The method of claim 2 wherein the cyclosporin is a natural cyclosporin or a synthetic cyclosporin.

11. The method of claim 3 wherein the medically suitable excipient comprises polyvinyl alcohol, polyoxethylated castor oil or methyl cellulose or a mixture thereof.

12. The method of claim 4 wherein the medically suitable excipient comprises polyvinyl alcohol, polyoxethylated castor oil, methyl cellulose or a mixture thereof.

13. The method of claim 7 wherein the medically suitable excipient is dimethyl sulphoxide.

14. The method of claim 8 wherein the medically suitable excipient is dimethyl sulphoxide.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein Cyclosporin A is used.

16. The method of claim 2, wherein said cyclosporin is Cyclosporin A.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein said phacoanaphylactic endophthalmitis is traumatic phacoanapylactic endothalmitis.

18. The method of claim 2, wherein said uveitis is iatrogenic-lens-induced uveitis.

19. A method for the treatment of a disorder caused by excessive immune activity in the anterior or posterior segment of an eye, which comprises topically administering to said eye an amount of a cyclosporin sufficient to reduce said immune activity.

20. A method for the treatment of a disorder caused by excessive immune activity in the vitrous body of an eye, which comprises topically administering to said eye an amount of a cyclosporin sufficient to reduce said immune activity.

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